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EVENTS IN FAR EAST

The Allies Enter the Sacred City.

THE RUSSIAN PROPOSALS

No General Agreement Upon Them as Yet—An Edict of the Dowager.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—General Sir Alfred Gaselee, commander of the British Indian troops at the Chinese capital wires as follows from Peking, August 29th, to Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India:

"The allies marched through the Forbidden City yesterday (August 28th). The British had third place in the procession, the Russians and Japanese being in greater strength."

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The Chinese Minister here has communicated to the Foreign office an official edict, dated Tai Yuen Fu, appointing Commissioners to negotiate terms of peace in association with Li Hung Chang. Grave dissatisfaction is felt at the names of the commissioners. Earl Li had asked that Viceroys Liu Kun Yi and Chang Chih Tung and Prince Ching should be nominated. The court has ignored his suggestion for the nomination of the reform Yang Tse Viceroy and appointed instead Prince Ching, Yung Lu and Hsu Tung. The two last named are violent and reactionary Manchus.

Little hope can be entertained of successful negotiations with a board thus constituted and it is hoped that the powers will decline to deal with the two Manchu nobles. It is clear that the Southern Viceroys are to be proscribed and persecuted for declining to join in the recent anti-foreign movements and unless pressure can be brought to bear on their favor by the powers their lives and liberty may be in danger. This revolution of the persistent anti-foreign policy of the Chinese Government makes the Russian proposal seem more than ever impolitic. So far from being frightened into repentance, the Empress Dowager and her faction are steadily engaged in carrying on the crusade against alien influences. Some more striking measures may be required to produce the requisite impression, whereas if the troops should withdraw from Peking Chinese insolence and audacity will receive a fresh impetus and reform will be indefinitely postponed.

It is possible that the replies of Germany, Austria and Italy to the Russian proposal may take the form of a statement of the conditions under which those powers will be prepared to conclude peace with China, with reasons against withdrawing from Peking until the terms are arranged.

EMPEROR UNDER DURESS

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The edict addressed to Li Hung Chang in the name of the Chinese Emperor and dated August 19th, en route to Tai Yuen Fu, explains that although the foreign powers have given assurance that their only object in bringing troops to the capital is the suppression of disorder and that no harm is intended to the imperial house, the Emperor has felt it his duty, in view of the dangers apprehended from the assault on Peking, to comply with the wishes of the Empress Dowager and accompany her westward, after instructing Yung Lu, Hsu Tung and Tsung Chi to remain in the capital and continue to carry on the Government.

The Times, commenting upon this news, which is reported by its correspondent Shanghai, says that if it be genuine, it shows that the movements of the titular sovereign are still directed by the impulsive will of the Empress Dowager, to whose initiative and support the outbreak of the Boxer movement is attributed.

The Standard's correspondent in Tien-Tsin sends an account of the arrival of the first party of refugees from Peking. Most of them were American missionaries. The journey to Tien-Tsin by boat occupied four days. No hostile Chinese were encountered on the way, but it was impossible for the refugees to take a rest and all the party seemed completely worn out.

From the stories told by the refugees it would seem that the reports which had been circulated regarding the sufferings of the inmates of the legations during the siege, were exaggerated. No body actually went hungry, and the chief strain on the besieged was the constant fear lest the enemy should rush the defences.

DANGER IN THE SOUTH

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Hongkong says:

Infatuated natives said that the flame of rebellion has been fanned in the southern provinces and predict a tremendous conflagration within a month. Placards and pamphlets are being circulated in Canton and the provinces intimating that the allies are thoroughly routed. The feeling against foreigners is bursting the bounds of official control.

The majority of the mission stations in the native quarter display for sale lurid pictures of the Celestial army driving the European soldiers into the sea at Taku and cutting them to pieces at Tien-Tsin. They also show pictures of the foreign Admirals being tortured in the presence of the Viceroys. Vice-Admiral Seymour is represented with his arms pinioned, kow-towing before the throne. The people accept these reports and pictures as correctly representing the situation and consider the reports of the English press as "merely foreign lies."

thousands of copies of a reform appeal in the British colonies. A memorandum has been signed by 200 names for presentation to the British Minister, imploring the assistance of a reform government. It recommends establishing Nanking as the capital and the selection of enlightened Chinese officials to administer the government, with foreign advisers.

These people are disheartened at the reported intention of the powers to withdraw from China. Different societies are combining to raise the standard of revolt and overthrow the corrupt government.

The practical cessation of trade with the north has thrown thousands of Chinese in each port out of employment and they are ready to join the rebels.

French aggression at Swatow and Japanese aggression at Amoy intensify the hatred of the foreigners.

The strike of coolies at Hongkong is ended.

DIFFICULTIES OF WITHDRAWAL

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—"It is doubtful," said a Foreign Office official, "whether the foreign Ministers have yet received instructions from their governments as to the matter of withdrawing the troops which will meet with greater difficulties than that of withdrawing the Ministers, for if the troops are withdrawn all the foreigners must go also, because the natives would murder them and claim it as a triumph over the powers, thus creating a bad impression upon the Chinese."

"In various countries the newspaper are exaggerating the situation. There is no question of disagreement yet for Russia's proposition is merely under discussion. It has neither been accepted nor rejected."

The Berliner Post in an inspired article, defends the position of Field Marshal von Waldegrave, as commander-in-chief, in a military and diplomatic sense, saying that this must necessarily be the arrangement since it would be impossible to ask instructions from the different home governments in each case, particularly when a quick settlement was required.

THE DEFIANT DOWAGER.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—No official pronouncement is yet forthcoming here in regard to the decision of the powers concerning China but the concensus of opinion continues suggestive of a compromise on the proposals now under consideration. In the meanwhile there is little authoritative indication that the Dowager Empress is ready to treat for peace even if the allied powers reach an agreement in regard to the best means of opening negotiations. On the contrary, many rumors, gathered at Shanghai, suggest that she is carrying on her anti-foreign policy with increased zeal. The latest reported Imperial decree from Tai Yuan Fu is said to be defiant and unrepentant and to contain the statement that the court fled lest the Emperor might be killed during the fighting between the Boxers and Christians and thus leave no one to continue the "ancestral worship." The decree is also said to exhort a union of the Viceroys to "avenging the injuries inflicted on China" by the powers.

CHINESE DIPLOMACY.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Chinese Minister here, Sir Chih Chin Loeng Luh, admits the correctness in a general sense of the cable message sent to him according to Shanghai advised by Li Hung Chang, in which the latter is quoted as saying: "One St. Petersburg minister has persuaded Russia to leave Peking. You are useless if you cannot persuade England."

The Chinese minister here also says he has sent a powerful memorial to Lord Salisbury urging him to adhere to the Russian proposal to withdraw the allied forces from Peking as he, Sir Chih Chin Loeng Luh, believes it will pave the way to a speedy settlement. The minister also said the Chinese people were sick of the war, that the genuineness of Li Hung Chang's plenipotentiary powers was undoubted and that Li Hung Chang was working in full sympathy with the Emperor, Dowager Empress and privy council, all of whom favored peace.

The minister added that he himself was still in communication with the Chinese government whose authority remained entire and who were merely temporarily residing in the province of Shan Si.

(Continued on Page 5)

HOW ABOUT THE COPTIC? IS SHE A PLAGUE SHIP?

On his return from Kona, President Wood of the Board of Health found the following letter from the surgeon of the Coptic which revealed the fact that the patient had slept. They were loaded with bacilli of plague. The patient died on the morning of August 15th. In conclusion I would say that there is very little doubt about the diagnosis and as I receive a full set of slides in a day or two I shall write by the next steamer and let you know the nature

Sincerely,

JAMES MOLONY.

Quarantine, Kobe, Aug. 22d.

Dear Doctor. During our last visit to the Islands your community kindly presented us with a case of "pneumonia plague" and as I know this will be as

I am sending for your information the

here.

Quarantine, Kobe, Aug. 22d.

Dr. Wood said in relation to the above

The Sing Chong company have a rice

plantation at Kauai which is just about

fourteen miles over the mountains from

Honolulu. The patient may have come

from there. This the Board of Health will

thoroughly investigate

The Coptic sailed from her, on the

15th of August. The man was discovered

on the 15th, thirteen days later. Now

he was sick three days before he was

over—there is the outside limit—and

it is likely, providing he got the infe

ction here, that he took it on the day of

his departure. This length of time may

be sufficient as is shown by the time

limit on the Coptic's quarantine. The

doctor on the Coptic seemed to take it for

granted that the Chinaman first had

bacilli and infected the rats. It is far

more probable, however, that the rats in

the Chinaman. That is, that the

ship was infected before the Chinaman

went aboard. We know perfectly well

at the usual way in which infection

is carried from one place to another

across the water through infected rats

in a ship's hold. Now then the problem

right here: How did the Coptic's rats

get infected? My own opinion is that

disinfectants and the patient went ashore

powerful organization is distributing

"All hands were sent ashore for bathing

infection came from San Francisco."

ANNEXES TRANSVAAL

Lord Roberts Takes It Over.

EFFECT OF THE POLICY

May Bring No Better Results Than It Did in the Orange State.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 5.—Lord Roberts

issued a proclamation annexing the

Transvaal to the British Crown.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A dispatch to the

Tribune from London says:

Lord Roberts' annexation of the Transvaal is generally regarded as proof that

that the opinion of the military authorities

both at home and in South Africa, the

war is practically over. The stock ex-

change takes this view and most Kaffir

shares saw a slight rise on the prospect

of the speedy renewal of mining opera-

tions. Nevertheless, there has been a

good deal of miscellaneous fighting in

various parts of the annexed republics.

The War Office received a dispatch from

Lord Roberts giving an account of a

fight engagement north of Pretoria, in

which the Boers were driven off, losing a

hundred rifles and a large supply of am-

mmunition and a few prisoners. About the

same time a party of Boers made an un-

successful attack on the Johannesburg

waterworks. More serious fighting took

place on Monday in the mountain passes

near Lydenberg, where General Buller

was fighting Butha all day. The burghers

were about 2,000 strong with several

guns and they seem to have held the

British in check, since the position was

not carried by nightfall and a column

was sent by General Roberts to assist

Buller. It is thought however, that Butha

is merely fighting to cover the removal

of his transport and supplies from Lyden-

burg and that he will retire to the moun-

tain further north, where the next stand

will be made.

The effect of the proclamation will

cause Transvaal burghers now in arms to

be treated as rebels and forfeit their

privileges. It is hoped by this means

of further resistance will

be speedily brought home to the Boers.

But the experience of the Orange River

colony, is not altogether encouraging.

After six months annexation the burghers

are still in arms in the eastern Free

State and in sufficient force to put a Brit-

ish garrison in danger of surrendering

to the Boers.

Afterwards the Boers made a

surprise attack on the Johannesburg

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MAMMOTH SPRECKELSVILLE DITCH IS FINISHED

LONG the slopes of Haleakala, the vast volcanic crater that dominates all the Island of Maui, there stretches a waterway that is the largest in all Hawaii, and is one of the most notable engineering feats in the Western world. From Kailua to Spreckelsville it extends, a distance of something over twenty-one miles, and in that distance it crosses gorge after gorge of great depth, burrows through tremendous hills and skirts along frightful precipices and winds around vast valleys. Taking its waters from far up the wooded slopes of the rain belt of the mountain, where all roads end and the jungle is thick and dark and rushing streams roar in every gulch, it leads them by gentle ways out into the sunshine and light of the bare brown uplands to the west, and instead of rushing madly by helter-skelter course to the sea to be lost uselessly, they are made to head the behests of man and to enrich and make green with growing cane those sun-baked hillsides.

THE WORK COMPLETED.

Last Thursday morning the last spadeful of earth was flung from this new waterway, the last great pipe was tested and found sound, the last tunnel was completed, and from far at its head there came a rush of water, brown and thick at first trickling along the bottom of the way that had been prepared for it, picking up clods of light earth here or a bit of pink there, and ever rushing on, swelling as it grew, roaring down into huge siphons, to come up again, creaming with foam, and well out into the ditch again, dash through long, dark, dripping tunnels, slide swiftly through flumes and at last to come slipping and sliding, and babbling down through alleys of waving green cane into the great reservoir that had been made ready for it, and thence to be turned by the twist of a wheel this way or that to water the lands to satisfy whose thirst it had been gathered at such expense of time and of labor and of money.

In the language of the people of East Maui it is known as the "new ditch" and in the official plans it is described as the "Lowrie Irrigation Ditch," after Mr. William J. Lowrie, its inventor and the manager of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company's plantation and mills at Spreckelsville, but it might much better be termed a canal for such it is in reality with a eleven feet of width and four of depth throughout those twenty-one and more miles. It is big enough anywhere, except of course through the numerous siphons, to float a boat despite its gradual grade—20 feet to the mile—its current is so mighty that a man can scarce stand against it. In a single day it will supply the plantation with 60,000 gallons of water! Sixty million gallons is no small quantity when you remember that it will furnish all the water for drinking, cooking, washing, street and lawn sprinkling for four cities the size of San Francisco or perhaps ten cities of the population of Honolulu!

THIRTEEN MONTHS' WORK.

Such is the great canal that has just been completed and opened for the Spreckelsville plantation on Maui. For thirteen months past the work has been going on, for thirteen months it has been the master of greatest anxiety for Manager Lowrie; early and late, night and day, he has watched over its growth, now after these weary months of work as a father over that of his first born, and and worry and eternal vigilance it is done and the brown flood rolls smoothly along the foothills and is ready for the great work of reclaiming those acres of upland and making them green and fat with the tall cane.

Nearly a quarter of a million dollars it has cost the company and it has added many a grey hair to Mr. Lowrie's head. And what has been gained? Along those upper slopes of the mountain was a stretch of bare land, a mile and a half in width, and six miles and a half long; from the boundaries of the Pala plantation around to those of Kihel, looking southwesterly over Maalea bay and the sea toward misty Kahoolawe. "Waste land," it was called, for it was far above the line of other ditches and it was so faced to the ocean and cut off by the eastern ridges of Haleakala that rain fell but seldom and then in such torrents that it swept over the land and washed it clean without doing it good. The trade winds blew over it harshly and lifted its powdery surface and swept along, bearing clouds of red dust until from afar, with the sun glinting through, it seemed as though the whole slope was ash, or that Pele had wakened from her long sleep in the great cloud capped crater above and had burst forth for a dance along its lower rims.

But as you rode over it, it seemed a thousand pities that it could not be brought to some use. Your horses feet felt softly, with a "pad pad" like the camel on the desert. Red and rich and loamy it was, with scarce a rock or a boulder in a hundred yards in any direction. But it was dry. Not a drop of water was to be had for irrigating it and so it remained bare and empty and it hardly lantana had a hard struggle for existence and it remained barren and useless and waste, the haunt of dust storms, bearing always over it the "fairy cloudy pillar" which marked its whereabouts, while the lands below brought forth eight to twelve tons of sugar per acre and netted the stockholders in the plantation thousands of dollars.

INCEPTION OF PLAN.

Then one day as Mr. Lowrie rode over it, coughing the red dust from his lungs and wiping it from his eyes, he resolved to reclaim it. Six thousand acres of good land was there and once the water could be found to cover it, it could be made as good as or better than any other in the 45,000 acres or more in the plantation. All that was needed was the water. Of that there was enough and more than enough at Kailua, twenty miles to eastward and half the thousand of jungle-masked gorges and gorges of the rain belt beyond. The problem was to get it to the land. On the face of it it looked simple enough for at its highest point the land was but 45 feet above sea level, while at Kailua twenty years before old Claus Spreckels had taken out a ditch of water at a height of upwards of 700 feet to water the lower levels of the Spreckelsville lands. But in order to get it to the plantation so stupendous had been the engineering difficulties to overcome that when the water reached the plantation levels nearly three-fourths of that height had been lost and the ditch covered only the lands from 200 feet above sea level to the beach. Pumps had been put in at an enormous expense and 150 additional feet thus gained but the water thus obtained was slightly brackish and the expense of operating them was terrible drain upon the income of the plantation.

By these means many hundred additional acres were reclaimed but the coal consumption necessary to operate the pumps to water them ate sadly into the profits

and other methods of watering the land seemed absolutely necessary.

Once seized with the idea of securing water for the higher levels Mr. Lowrie lost no time in going over the land with the plantation engineer, E. L. Van Der Nellen, to see whether it was feasible or not. It took no long time to ascertain that if undertaken the work would cost a vast sum for there were gulches of the score, hundreds of feet deep, to be crossed and ridge after ridge, numerous as the waves of the ocean, to be pierced.

TOOK PLUCK AND GOLD.

But there was nothing in the way that pluck and energy and science and dollars would not overcome, and Mr. Lowrie thought of those 6000 acres of rich cane land which the wind was trying its best to blow into the sea, and he recommended to the directors of the company that the ditch be undertaken.

This was the inception of the Lowrie Irrigation Ditch. On July 28th, 1899, the surveys, having been completed by Mr. Van Der Nellen, the contracts were signed for the work and the great task begun of whose completion all Maui learned last week and rejoiced.

It is at Kailua, far over in the Makawao district, that the ditch proper begins. Kailua isn't much of a place; only a deep, deep gulch at whose head a splendid stream of water by three wondrous leaps, comes from the mountain sides into its jungle shaded depths. It is just above these falls that twenty years or more ago a little dam was built and a stream taken out by Claus Spreckels to

ANOTHER GREAT SIPHON.

After an interval of comparatively smooth sailing, not more than four or five siphons and a score or so of tunnels intervening, there comes Kaupakulua gulch and here is another immense siphon and another series of long tunnels. Then a few more miles where no great plukas comes and ahead we catch a glimpse of a black scar in the landscape, stretching from the low hanging clouds far up at the 4000 foot level, straight to the sea. Maliko gulch! Anyone who lives on the windward side of Maui will tell you what it is. It is known for the awful length of the road which twists up and down its precipitous sides, for the cocoon grade in its bottom, for the tiny little harbor at its mouth where the Hauku Sugar Company used to ship its sugar years ago, but most of all it has been known during the last year or so and will be known for many years to come for the immense siphon which crosses it to convey the waters of the Lowrie ditch. When Mr. Van Der Nellen planned that siphon most of Maui said it couldn't be built, but Mr. Van Der Nellen and Mr. Lowrie said it could and should be, and it is.

It takes a man with a strong nerve to stand at the edge of Maliko gulch and look down into its depths. The cold breezes sweep down from Haleakala and shake the kukui trees until they rattle their stiff branches. Straight up and down are the sides, with scarce room along the faces of the cliffs for the waving soughgrass to grow. Yet down the sides of that canyon, 300 feet and more, were

for ten miles farther along the mountain side, from Hosomana gulch there come two feeder ditches, good sized waterways themselves and all the intervening territory is drained by them and their waters converge and brought to Kailua to add to the stream that is there taken out and led by the Lowrie canal and the Hauku ditch to Spreckelsville.

Kailua is at the western border of the rain belt. Here all roadways cease and only a trail, misnamed the Government road, leads on to Hana at the eastern extremity of the island. It is a veritable jungle that this trail leads through, a jungle of tree ferns, bamboo, ohia, lauhala, kou, kukui and palms. It is a region of ridges, mounds and gullies; there is scarcely an acre of level ground in all its extent. Irreducibly beautiful it is. The dense tropical foliage fairly rocks with moisture, the ground is soft and velvety with moss. Guava bushes and banana plants and ohia trees bending under the weight of ripe fruit, ready for the picking, bound the trail at either hand and you may take your luncheon as you go along without troubling to dismount from your steed.

ALONG THE ROUTE.

And water is everywhere. It springs from the ground under your horse's hoofs, it trickles from the mossy rocks at either hand and every gulch is full of it, flowing madly, roaring loudly, dashed over rocks, tearing through bamboo groves and lodging at last in the ditches which lie in walls below to entrap it and lead it along quiet ways skirting the hillside.

WHAT CANAL WILL DO.

"All of the six thousand acres which we have reclaimed will not be cultivated each year by any man. By getting it



lowered one by one on immense ladders the sections of the huge siphon, sections weighing nearly a ton each, and section by section the siphon was completed. Standing at the top and looking down along the completed work the siphon dwindled from a great black cavern down which a man's body would be lost, to a mere grey brown ribbon at the bottom. The men at work below were pygmies, tiny automata, the men on the other side so small that their signals could scarce be distinguished. Strange to say, however, communication with them was ridiculously easy by speaking through the pipe, for it acted as a vast telephone system and proved immensely useful in that regard, a whisper at one end being readily audible at the other.

QUARANTINE DELAYS.

At length the Maliko gulch siphon was completed, although not until after many and provoking delays, on account of the quarantine of Maui, owing to the plague and delay in receiving the pipe from Paterson, New Jersey, where it was made and sent overland. The sections at the bottom were made of three-eighths inch iron, to withstand the impense pressure of the two great columns of water and they were set at the bottom in cement foundations. The work of riveting and putting the sections in place, the delicate task of lowering each section into position was done by Japanese laborers under the direction of Ishikawa, one of the brightest Japanese in the Islands. It was all done without an accident, something most unusual in a piece of engineering of the kind.

Whether the pipe would stand the pressure and whether the water would flow freely through it were questions that could only be answered by trial and Thursday that trial came, and the joy of all concerned it flowed as prettily as could be asked and in all the 800 feet of pipe there was scarcely a leak worthy of

name.

From Maliko it was nearly all easy going. There were many tunnels, one very difficult one in particular coming away from the big siphon, and several smaller siphons, and flumes across lesser gulches. Through the canefields of Hamakapoko and Pala the ditch made its way. At "The Well" the water was carefully measured, divided into tenths and one-tenth turned out to be divided between the Pala Sugar Company and the Hauku Sugar Company, in payment of the right of way of the ditch across their lands. And so valuable is water just here on Maui that this one-tenth of the stream flowing in the Lowrie ditch is divided into twenty-eighths and of this Pala is entitled to eleven-twentieths while Hauku has nine-twentieths as its share.

BAD BIT OF LAND.

At the Pala boundary line, the line which divides the lands of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company from those of Pala, there was bad bit of land with tunnels where the waterway had to be cemented throughout, and a large siphon constructed. Then it swept through a field of fine cane around the base of Haleakala to the Kula road, and it will eventually be taken out at intervals all through the Spreckelsville or Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company's lands to water the land it was procured to reclaim.

Under the guidance of Manager Lowrie a member of the Advertiser staff went over the entire line of the canal on Thursday and Friday of last week. From Spreckelsville it was a drive of twenty miles over rough, up-hill-and-down-dale roads to Kailua, the head of the canal. Here the ditch proper begins, but the water to supply it is not taken from the Kailua stream, by any means,

side to Kailua.

Twenty miles is well nigh a day's journey through that wonderful wilderness. A hundred years or more ago some foreign chief was bidden by his king to construct a road over the hills from Wailuku district to Hana. Road building methods in those days were primitive, for steel was unknown in the Islands, but by hook or crook the road was built, a narrow way, stretched along the slope of the hills dipping into each gulch and climbing each ridge by ways so steep that a horse will scarce brave them. And strange to say, and thereby also lies the greatest peril, the road is paved, paved with rough cobble stones. Once upon a time this pavement may have been smooth but now the stones are so worn and displaced by time and a century of traffic that to proceed over them is a risk of life and limb at every foot advanced.

But the trouble and wear of nerves of the journey is well repaid. Glorious views of the ocean and the higher slopes of Haleakala greet the traveler at every turn, and the forest is a constant delight to the eye. Little stormlets, gusts of rain and wind, sweep down from above every minute, and then are gone and the sun comes blinking forth, shakes the rain drops from his eyes and smiles down on the landscape where every leaf and every blade of grass sparkles and shines with jewels of new fallen moisture. Descending into dark glens, on whose slopes the tree ferns and the bamboo grow thick and deep, a glance mountainwards shows a glistering waterfall, dancing in the sunlight as it springs from a ledge of rock to fall, wreathed in mist into the canyon.

Now and then in some particularly favored glen there is an ancient grass house where the traveler may stop and rest.

And so the journey goes, one not to be forgotten though the traveler live to be a hundred.

A GREAT RESERVOIR.

But the very beauty of the region makes the task of gathering up its waters the more difficult and the way by which the two feeder ditches are brought through that rough region leads the average beholder to have a largely increased respect for the engineers who accomplished the work. But by devious ways, around the sharp ridges and through them, the water is taken at last to where the land grows more level, and here, at Papaaea, a great reservoir has been constructed, a reservoir with a capacity of 120,000,000 gallons and more, for the storage of the water when the rills and brooks on the hillsides begin to run low and the fields below are parched under the heat of the burning sun. It is a mammoth undertaking in itself, this reservoir. It is built on the high hillside, looking off to the sea nearly a thousand feet below. A great bank of earth and stone has been stretched across a narrow valley and there the water has been impounded, a body of water 800 feet long and 500 feet wide, running far back into the hills, shining and glistening in the sunlight, a landmark for all the region higher up on the sides of the mountain. From it by an underground way the water may be drawn off into Nahihalea gulch where there is a catchwater dam and so into Kailua gulch where the heads of the canals are. Numerous are the devices to prevent the loss of one single precious drop, and henceforth all must follow the ditches to be at last absorbed into the thirsty soil of the distant plantation for the nourishment of the sprouting cane.

SOME OF THE FIGURES.

From Kailua, to the end of the Lowrie canal at the boundary of the Kihel plantation the distance is 21.9 miles. To give some idea of the vastness of the under-taking it may be stated that its cost to

under cultivation we get just that much more land for our operations. We could not cultivate each year all of our available land, some must be left to grow up again in "ratton" or second growth cane, some must be left fallow and given a year or so of rest, and so on. But by the aid of the new ditch we shall double our output in two years more and we shall likewise cut down to a large extent one great item of expense—the operation of the pumps.

Our coal bill is something enormous annually, and most of it goes to supply the pumps. Their consumption of coal costs us about \$20 per day when they are working, and even then they send the water only to the 150 feet level. Besides

that the water from them is slightly brackish and the cane on the lands which they supply with water needs mountain water to refresh it and this new ditch will give.

In the future we shall only use the pumps in the driest seasons when there is not enough water in the two ditches to water all the cane.

Yes, indeed, I think the ditch will pay. It is something that ought to have been done years ago, for it is going to be a great thing for the plantation. It has cost a great deal of money but we are furnished with all the water we want now for all time. We have enough water for our own use and we shall be able to sell some of it at a good price to other plantations."

SPRECKELSVILLE REJOICES.

At Spreckelsville there was great rejoicing on Thursday when it was made known that the water was flowing through the canal and that all was well with the undertaking. In the evening a mammoth luau was given the employees of the plantation by Mr. Lowrie and nearly every man, woman and child connected with the place, who could come to Spreckelsville, attended. It was served in the dance hall and was in true native style, with poi in pol bowls made of ti leaves and fish and pig cooked in ti leaves in an earthen oven heated by white hot stones.

There were other and smaller feasts at different camps on the plantation so distant from Spreckelsville that the employees there were not able to come to the big luau. The news of the ditch's completion was telephoned all over the Island for its progress has been watched with much interest by all Maui residents and the successful conclusion of the work was a matter of congratulation for all.

And so at an expense of over two hundred thousand dollars the greatest engineering feat which has ever been attempted in Hawaii has been completed. The output of sugar from the Islands will be much increased by it, which is good, for sugar means money to the Islands.

SPRECKELSVILLE WILL BE MOVED FIVE MILES

The New Town Will Be Situated More Advantageously Back of Kahului.

In a little more than a year the town of Spreckelsville will be no more. It is to be wiped out almost entirely, and post office and all it is to be moved to a point in the midst of the cane fields about five miles from its present location and something less than a mile directly back of the port of Kahului.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's 50 cents.

T. H. Wright has resigned as district magistrate for South Kona, Hawaii.

town is to be called Kahului for it will in effect be a part of Kahului, or rather Kahului will be its port.

The spot where the new town is to rise is an unlovely one at the present time. A stretch of bare brown hillside, not a tree in sight, nothing but brown earth and dust and great red boulders. A long low bungalow-like house which will be the men's club house, a trim little office building and two great cement foundations where the smokestacks for the new mills are to stand, piles on piles of boiler iron; these are all that exist of the new town but bit by bit, building after building will be removed from Spreckelsville until the present bare hill side is crowned with smokestacks and a great new mill arises and trees are planted and the new town of Kahului springs into existence.

The plan of abandoning Spreckelsville and moving all of it that is worth moving to the new site is one of the pet schemes of Manager W. J. Lowrie. With the growth of the plantation the unsuitableness of Spreckelsville as a site for the mills and the center of activities of the plantation has long been apparent. It is situated at almost the north-eastern extremity of the plantation.

To get the cane to the mill from the fields on the Kihel side of the island was a haul of ten miles or near it. And then there is the wind. For eight or nine months in the year the trade winds blow across the neck of land which joins Haleakala crater and Lahaina crater constantly from the northeast. It is at the northeasterly extremity of this neck of land that Spreckelsville stands, and to haul the cane against those sweeping winds all the way in the face of the fierce gales became a matter that was no joke. A little two-foot gauge railroad runs all through the plantation, and there are nearly a hundred miles of it altogether. The engines were stout little things, wheels close together like a broncho about to jump, and only too often when hauling a load of cane around a curve in the teeth of the wind the breeze would catch a car and overturn it bodily, and one by one, like a row of dominoes, the cars would go over and half the train would be ditched before the crew could do a thing but look out for themselves. Besides Spreckelsville was over five miles from Kahului, the port whence came all supplies and whether the finished sugar was sent for shipment.

So at the things considered it was decided by the directors some little time ago to move the whole headquarters from Spreckelsville to the site selected by Mr. Lowrie as the most available for the mills and offices. The new site is practically in the center of the plantation.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP

The Still Hunt for Geo. Gear.

THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG

The Put Up Job to Prevent a Popular Choice for Circuit Judge.

(From Wednesday's Daily.) There is general indignation among lawyers who are not pledged in advance to support ring nominations at the attempt of Judges Humphreys and Stillman to steal a march on the bar and the public in the matter of a successor to Stillman. Acting purely in the interests of the ring, with which he has been coqueting from the start, Stillman resigned on the quiet and joined Judge Humphreys in the recommendation of George D. Gear. Humphreys owes Gear for going to Washington and working, through the late Senator Gear of Iowa, to get the Arizona a judgeship and he also wants to atone for the attack made on Gear by the Republican in connection with the ownership of Iwilei "boarding houses." So he put up the job to railroad Gear into a judgeship—which no lawyer could be less fitted—and Me Too Stillman of course voted aye. The people, for reasons which are self-evident, were given no inkling of the resignation until it, with the accompanying letter recommending Gear, was either at Washington or well on the way there.

The Star interviewed Humphreys, Stillman and Gear yesterday as follows. The interviews show clearly enough, between the lines, what the ring scheme is:

Judge A. S. Humphreys was seen this morning and asked if it was a fact that Judge Stillman had resigned some days ago in place of yesterday. He replied: "My letter endorsing George D. Gear for the office of Second District Judge reached Washington today, and it is six days before the next mail. That is all I have to say."

Judge Stillman says: "My resignation was dropped in the post office a week ago today, just before I left for Hilo."

George D. Gear says: "My name went to Washington endorsed by prominent attorneys of Honolulu, in addition to the judges of the Circuit Court."

Following the interview the Star made this appropriate comment:

It is a matter of surprise that either Judge Humphreys or Judge Stillman should have lent themselves to what must be looked upon as snap judgment in the matter of a successor to Judge Stillman. Judge Humphreys says without equivocation that he sent his endorsement of a successor to Judge Stillman simultaneously or practically so, with the sending of the resignation ... at made a successor necessary, and practically two weeks before any other recommendation or application could be made. Judge Stillman lent himself to the scheme by withholding the fact of his resignation so that the two weeks advantage could be given to a particular candidate. The question is not of the worth or fitness of the candidate endorsed. It is the manner of the whole scheme. Judge Stillman has no more interest in having an able man on the bench than the rest of the community has. Their zeal in this matter must therefore be taken as the result of personal interest. There is no reason why they should not have a preference in the matter. But the ordinary spirit of fair play would prevent them taking advantage of their judicial positions to further their personal preferences in a public matter as against the whole community. It is party politics such clandestine advantage might not so strongly provoke protest, but this is not a matter of party politics, unless Judge Humphreys is striving to create a personal party. It is certainly not in consonance with public ideas of judicial demeanor. And Judge Humphreys himself, at the Republican convention in May last, publicly rebuked Judge Smith of Hilo for appearing in a party convention. But here he is practicing the doubtful political methods from the bench and able to apply them because he is on the bench. "Doubtful political methods," said advisedly, because when Senator Clark of Montana secretly sent his resignation to the Lieutenant governor of his state for the express purpose of forestalling the appointment of his successor, his action was all but universally reprobated. But where is the difference between the action of Senator Clark and that of Judges Stillman and Humphreys? except that Clark was engaged in a purely political game, openly fighting open enemies, while the judges are covertly taking advantage of their judicial position as against a community not aware that they are engaged in political scheming.

IT'S INDISPENSABLE.

Because It's in Honolulu and Can Be Investigated

Like all statements which have preceded this and like all which will follow, the party interested is a citizen. In a city of about 25,000 people it is hard to hide the doings of your neighbors. It is an easy matter to find the residence of Mr. Metcalf. The reader has not to sit down after he peruses this statement, which follows, and wonder—as he would wonder were this case in San Francisco—if the facts can be credited. He has not to ask "Are they genuine?" The man is here at home. Honolulu proof should convince. Read this:

Mr. F. Metcalf of this city gives us the following information: "I was afflicted with painful feeling in my back for over five years. The various remedies resorted to did me no good, until, falling in with the advice of a friend (Mr. W. J. Maxwell) I procured at the Hollister Drug Co.'s some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I had hardly finished taking them when the pain left me altogether, and I now feel

that I have been completely cured of the terrible suffering I underwent formerly. By keeping a box of the pills in the house I am fortified against any possible return of my complaint at future times. It seems almost miraculous that the pains should have vanished so speedily. All suffers from backache should get some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

The Wireless Telegraph.

The wireless telegraphy people are having a small balloon built for the purpose of ascertaining how high they must raise their pole at the Kaimuki station in order to make the system work well between this island and Molokai. It has been ascertained that the pole at Kaimuki is somewhat too short and while communication has been established the signals are not always plain and it has been decided to raise the pole. Manager Cross still has faith in the ultimate success of the system but it will not be in complete operation for some time yet. Meanwhile more money must be collected.

WILCOX FOR DELEGATE

No Hopes on the Ticket So Far But Some May be Named.

George Markham states that the Independent party has selected the following legislative and congressional ticket for the attack made on Gear by the Republican in connection with the ownership of Iwilei "boarding houses."

So he put up the job to railroad Gear into a judgeship—which no lawyer could be less fitted—and Me Too Stillman of course voted aye. The people, for reasons which are self-evident, were given no inkling of the resignation until it, with the accompanying letter recommending Gear, was either at Washington or well on the way there.

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"Do you expect to name Joseph O. Carter and S. M. Damon?"

"I cannot give a definite answer as to that."

"Have they been considered at all?"

"No, they have not."

"What is the idea of naming some white men here and none elsewhere?"

"The whites here," said Mr. Markham, "are men in whom we have more confidence. We in Honolulu don't know much about the white men of the other islands; but we know our neighbors here and can size them up. We want men who have the aloha of the Hawaiian people."

"Our intentions are to promote the welfare of all business classes, that capital and labor may work in harmony. We want to strike off all these old blue laws; we will object to confirming all the Governor's appointments; we want the Hawaiians an equal show in the offices; we want municipal government for Honolulu, Hilo and Kahului; we favor an eight-hour law in Government service; we also oppose Asiatic labor and the employment of any one in public office who is not a citizen of Hawaii."

"Robert Wilcox is our choice for Congress," continued Mr. Markham. "We expect him to carry out the program we have outlined and work for the good of the Islands, though any measure introduced by him should first receive the affirmative action of the local Legislature. Upon the question of restoration Mr. Wilcox has no hopes and he believes that annexation is an accomplished fact. The Queen has no hopes of a return to the throne."

"Does she sympathize with the independent party?"

"No, she is out of politics altogether."

Precious Babies

Mother's comfort. Father's delight. God's dearest earthly gift to man. What a happy sight; the healthy, robust, vigorous, rollicking, always the same baby. What a sad sight; the puny, blue and pale, restless, crying baby. Nine out of ten times the child is troubled with worms. It shows it in convulsions, spasms, colic. And ten times out of ten Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer will drive out the pesky life-eating worms. It is nature's remedy, and as the healthy child is the natural child, it must make the sickly child healthy. The Indians living close to nature, discovered the remedy. For centuries they used it to make their babies rugged, powerful, fearless. What it has done for the child of the forest, it will do for the child of the civilized—cure. That is what it has been doing for years. You can get it of your druggist for 25 cents. Be sure and get the genuine. The child's life is too precious to trifles with worthless substitutes. Hobson Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

TRADE OF REPUBLIC

Report on the Island Customs.

SOME INTERESTING DATA

Statement of Collector Stackable on Exports and Imports Up to June 14th.

A neat pamphlet containing the final report of E. R. Stackable as Collector of Customs for the Republic of Hawaii has just been issued from the press of the Hawaiian Gazette Company. It contains Mr. Stackable's statements for the six months beginning on January 1st, 1900, and ending on June 14th last, when he went out of office as collector under the Republic and became the collector under the United States.

The book contains many interesting tables showing the status of Honolulu as a maritime port and the amount of exports and imports at this port and other ports of the Islands. Comparative data is given on many interesting points as well and the book contains likewise a complete table of the vessels which carried the Hawaiian flag prior to the annexation of the Islands to the United States.

The volume opens with a comprehensive summary of the revenue and customs business. The revenue for the six months is stated as follows:

REVENUE BY MONTHS.

January, \$119,125.98; February, \$35,725.10; March, \$90,556.22; April, \$105,307.23; May, \$123,522.20; June (to June 14th), \$72,579.43; total \$597,897.14.

A table is also given showing the revenue received at the different ports of the Islands. It is as follows:

REVENUE, BY CUSTOMS PORTS.

Honolulu	.....	\$53,620.35
Hilo	.....	25,179.89
Kahului	.....	5,565.86
Makuhina	.....	3,049.98
Waimea	.....	686.00
Kaipu	.....	275.37
Palau	.....	139.70
Leihina	.....	165.50
Hana	.....	122.13
Total	.....	\$597,897.14

The following table is interesting as showing the amount of imports and exports from the various countries of the world to Hawaii. As will be readily seen the trade of the Islands with the United States constituted over eight-tenths of the whole trade of the Islands. The table is as follows:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
United States	... \$7,009,822.43	\$14,632,553.07
Great Britain	93,026.86	.....
Germany	100,538.60	.....
China	67,955.74	31,197.00
Japan	303,182.19	.....
Australia and New Zealand	270,542.04	9,820.00
Canada	99,708.03	683.29
France	30,001.02	.....
All Other (Fertilizer and Cigars)	198,692.66	.....
Total	... \$10,633,616.12	\$14,404,496.16

The amount of imports and exports at the various ports of the Islands is well shown in the following table.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, BY CUSTOMS PORTS.

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.
Honolulu	... \$1,194,053.27	\$7,580,159.56
Hilo	1,128,735.25	2,781,261.15
Kahului	738,585.80	2,233,372.10
Makuhina	169,331.74	650,792.19
Kaipu	24,058.12	5,470.00
Palau	333,978.64	.....
Waimea	69,359.74	512,225.72
Hana	10,169.88	95,183.04
Labaina	25,415.48	226,940.40
Total	... \$10,633,616.12	\$14,404,496.16

The fact that the greater part of the trade between the Islands and the rest of the world was carried in American vessels is well shown in the following table:

VALUE OF CARRYING TRADE FOR THE PERIOD BETWEEN JANUARY 1ST, 1900, AND JUNE 14TH, 1900.

Distributed by Flag of Carrying Vessel, of the Value of Imports and Exports.

Vessels.	1900.
American, Imports	\$6,852,750.42
American, Exports	11,677,822.48
British, Imports	1,731,540.83
British, Exports	512,562.31
German, Imports	123,454.08
German, Exports	527,266.62
Hawaiian, Imports	1,332,560.41
Hawaiian, Exports	2,300,550.93
All Others, Imports	622,401.38
All Others, Exports	5,554.82

Grand Total \$25,058,012.25

Immigration statistics are always interesting, especially in a new country like the Hawaiian Islands where many people are coming annually to make their future homes. The following table gives some interesting figures on the subject:

IMMIGRATION AND PASSENGER MOVEMENTS, BY NATIONALITY.

Nationality.	Arrived.	Departed.
Chinese	.....	926
Japanese	.....	644
All Other	.....	983
Total	.....	1,621

Total 1,780 324

Of imported goods the largest percentage was machinery of which there was imported during the six months an amount valued at \$1,501,601.83; groceries and provisions came next with \$737,228.95. Of building material there was imported an amount valued at \$608,220.99 and agricultural implements followed next with \$604,831.45. Railroad materials valued at \$224,976.19 were imported and iron and steel valued at \$258,455.37 came to the Islands also. Among the other imports of note were: Ale, beer, etc., \$84,393.51; coal and coke, \$268,302.06; fertilizer, \$364,663.94; lumber, \$373,329.51.

The total exports from the Islands was

\$14,404,496.16 and of this amount an enormous proportion was credited to sugar. The amount of sugar exported was \$13,919,400.21. The next largest item was specke, \$250,482.67 in good hard cash being exported. Coffee came next with \$19,535.45 and hides next with \$16,121.24. Next in order was bananas of which \$7,923 bunches, valued at \$1,357 were exported. The other exports were divided among a large number of different products, most of them in small quantities. The principal thing that the table shows is the entire dominance of sugar in the Hawaiian export trade.

A table is given showing the advance in the trade of the Islands from 1843 to the present day. In 1843 the total customs receipts amounted to but \$8,488, while in 1898 the total customs receipts amounted to \$207,385. In the first six months of 1900 the imports were \$207,385 and the exports to \$11,444,496.16.

HAWAIIAN VESSELS.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 14

THE ANTI-HAOLE MOVEMENT.

The independent party, in making its legislative nominations on all the islands and Oahu has drawn the color line. The ticket as made up contains many English names but they belong to half whites, the rest of the names being those of full-blooded natives. On Oahu it is possible that one or two white men may be nominated but so they will have to pledge themselves if elected, to vote and work in a cord with native sentiment and do all such men can find.

It is of course useless to argue with the independent leaders against the merits of their policy for when they are capable of believing that the bonds which unite this Territory to the Union may be severed by act of Congress they are beyond the reach of logic or of common sense. They must go their own way. Where that way will lead into what perils and perplexities it will force the responsible property-owning classes of Hawaii what calamities it will finally bestow upon the native electors themselves people familiar with the American method of eradicating political cancers may guess. These questions need no special comment.

In view of the numbers behind Wilcox in his political adventure it is a poor time for the junta which controls the Republican organization—but not the party—to try and precipitate a sectional war. To meet the independents the influence of every Republican will be needed, yet we find the majority of white Republicans of Oahu ostracised by a coterie of politicians who would never have been heard of as leaders if the voting at the early primaries had been confined to party men. Is it possible their votes and other contributions are not wanted? If so how does the machine intend to overcome what seems to be the large numerical majority of the Wilcox party?

WATER AND WEALTH.

The completion of the new irrigation canal at Spreckelsville means much to the Island of Maui. By it a large tract of land that had in the past been considered irreclaimable is put under cultivation and will soon be covered with growing cane. From a spot over twenty miles distant water is brought by this canal to vivify a hitherto barren region, a region rich in possibilities of wealth production, needing but the water to make it the equal of the most favored spots in the Islands.

The successful carrying through of this enterprise is an example of what may be done in dozens of other localities. Water there is in plenty in the so-called rainbelts on all the Islands, and while in these regions millions of gallons of the precious liquid are wasted in the sea near by, there are tracts of excellent alluvial soil capable of bringing forth splendid crops of sugar could the water but be brought to them. To do this needs an expenditure of time and energy and expense that too frequently frightens the owners and they allow their land to lie unfruitful while their more far seeing neighbors are coining money from tracts no better situated but which they have had the enterprise to bring under water.

The multiplication of such canals as the Lowrie Irrigation Ditch will mean an increase of the wealth of the Islands to an untold extent. With modern engineers there is almost nothing that cannot be done in the way of ditch construction. It costs money to be sure, but in these days the penny wise system of land cultivation does not pay. It takes money to make money in sugar cultivation and many managers will find that an emulation of the liberal methods adopted by Manager Lowrie of Spreckelsville will bring largely increased returns to their stockholders.

HUMBUG HARMONY.

The Sewall-Gear machine says that Wm Haywood has made himself very offensive in the past to a large majority of the party in the Fourth district and we simply did not propose to allow him to go to the convention and the machine then rejected Henry Waterhouse, J. B. Atherton, Frank Hoogs and M. P. Robinson as well as Mr Haywood, as delegates to the Territorial convention and elected in their place Gear, Farrington and Coney, all Bulletin employees, to demonstrate how eager they are for "harmony" and a full representation of the party."

Mr Haywood's offensiveness is exclusively to the machine clique and consists of two heinous crimes: first he does not grovel in the dust when H. M. Sewall's name is mentioned; second he has had the temerity as Federal Internal Revenue Collector to appoint assistants without consulting the machine. For this wicked conduct the machine has decreed that he must be disciplined, and to cow all opposition, all who act with Haywood are also to be excluded from party control.

The machine tells such men as those above-named that it has no use for them and then prates about "harmony." The only "harmony" wanted by the Sewall-Gear outfit is that which gives them the whole control. It is the harmony which exists between the tiger and the lamb when the tiger finishes dining.

The Republican party has no walk-over in Honolulu at the next election. Unless it presents a united front it will go down to defeat. For this result, if it happens, the arrogance of the little faction in question will be responsible.

Worse things may happen to Honolulu than Republican defeat. The methods of the would-be bosses favor so strongly of familiar municipal boodle politics across the water that the question of whether this kind of government is to be established here might as well be taken up and settled now as later.

Motto of the machine: Hog and harmony

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HARMONY WITH A HATCHET

Yesterday few men who misname the Republican party in Oahu were given a chance to practice the hatchet they have been preaching for a short time back and the result is a solid machine delegation from the Fourth District to the Territorial Republican Convention. Their side got a majority at the late primaries by the narrowest of margins and they have been appealing almost daily to Good Government men for funds. It was supposed on these grounds that they would concede to the latter the right to name at least one third of the delegation but this they refused to do unless permitted to take their own pick. Every name proposed by the Good Government men was voted down, and as a result the white majority in the Republican Fourth will have no representation in the body which is to frame a ticket for all Republicans to support. Intoxicated by the power given them nicely by citizens who mean to support the Independent party they rode rough shod over their fellow Republicans and in doing so made an ostentatious display of the most offensive weapons of machine tyranny. There can be no harmony which these men are not ready to destroy for the advantage of their clique.

What the outcome of these courses may be time will tell. We attribute the folly and the blindness of it all to H. M. Sewall, who is desperately anxious, on his own behalf, to convince the Republican National Committee that he is the political boss of Hawaii and the undisputed leader of the Republican party here. The news of a solid machine delegation from Oahu would help him in the East the news of a machine Territorial ticket would aid him still more, and if he can report the success of the ticket at the polls his chances to get the job he is chasing will be more than sixteen to one. We cannot but believe that Sewall has put the ticket in imminent peril, led to do so by a blind confidence in the pledges of two or three men to control the native vote. But as to that time will tell.

The Ballinger copper mines on Howe Sound, near Vancouver, have been sold to English capitalists. The price paid was \$2,000,000.

Representative Holland, of Frankfort, Ky., introduced a bill in the House to repeal the Gossel election law, and to enact a new one.

Although no choice has yet been made, many people think H. E. Huntington will succeed his uncle, the late Collis P. Huntington.

Robert Louis Stevenson's novel, "Prince Otto," in dramatized form is a success in New York, with Otis Skinner in the title role.

The reform plan for the higher schools of Prussia, now adopted, renders the study of English obligatory, but only in the higher classes.

Governor Roosevelt and Colonel Bryan both spoke at the Labor Day demonstration at Chicago. The Governor spoke first, and Mr. Bryan followed.

The consolidation of the Northwestern Life Assurance Company of Chicago, with the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, is announced.

The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiserin Maria Theresa, on her home trip, succeeded in sending a message a hundred kilometers by wireless telegraph.

The letter carriers are in national convention at Detroit. They are discussing a pension bill to be provided for by deducting a percentage from their salaries.

Lieutenant Roy L. Arnold of the Twenty-sixth United States Volunteers, belonging to Winterton, Maine, was drowned in the Damaras river, Iloilo, September 1.

Forty-four cotton mills at Fall River, Mass., operated by twenty-four corporations, shut down on September 1, until September 10. These mills employ 17,500 hands.

M. Henri Regnier, the French symbolist poet, referred to the late Collis P. Huntington as the "Nation's Ideal," and placed him on a plane higher than the great artists.

The Navy Department has called for bids for constructing the five battleships authorized by the acts of 1899 and 1900. November 15 is fixed as the date for opening the bids.

Elaborate precautions are being taken to guard the Kaiser against assassination the main precautions being against Italians, although all strangers are viewed suspiciously.

The Fresno Fruit Packers' Association have sent out printed circulars calling for female labor. With the railroads an arrangement has been made for a two-thirds fare.

Sidney Grundy's new five-act play "A Day of Honor" was produced in London at the St. James' Theater on August 31 and the chief honor for acting was taken by Fay Davis.

The steamer Samoa, under charter to the German government, will carry 731 horses to China for the German army.

The steamers Bosnia, Nurnberg and Alita are also under charter.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the accession to the throne of the Ottoman Empire of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, was celebrated in Constantinople September 1, with great pomp and ceremony.

Fred Himes the boy murderer of Fresno, Cal., was arraigned on September 1 and his trial set for the 15th instant. He seems to have no sense of appreciation of the terrible charge.

A so-called National party has been organized in the Eastern States. Its platform calls for gold standard and civil service reform, and is opposed to imperialism and special privileges.

The California Cured Fish Association have finally fixed upon prune prices. The packers met on the same day and re-elected as permanent officers the temporary officers of the organization.

The new ruler of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is but sixteen years old. During his minority the regency will be held by Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg a son in law of the late Prince Alfred.

Captain Malcolm Hogarth, who assisted his brother, Captain Archie Hogarth the skipper of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht to sail that boat in the last contest, has been drowned in Milford Haven.

Although no orders have been sent out from the Navy Yard regarding the Oregon, it is generally believed she will be sent to Yang-tee to contribute toward the protection of the transport service.

The heavy fog has materially aided the fire fighters in quenching the flames in the mountain forests about Los Angeles. Commissioner Border returned to Pasadena and reported the fires practically over.

The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows that during August the total coinage at the United States mints was \$7,774,160 as follows: Gold \$5,005,000, silver \$2,536,000; minor coins \$1,830.

A serious conflagration occurred at Guaymas Mexico. A building covering a whole block and the largest of its kind on the west coast of Mexico, was burned at a loss of over a quarter of a million dollars.

NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Bryan is speaking in West Virginia. Forest fires are raging in Butte, Wyo.

The Vermont Republicans claim to be 20,000 in purity.

Colonel McMillan has become Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba.

Dayton, Ohio, has a population of 61,220 in 1890.

Three persons were poisoned at Chicago, September 5, by ice cream.

The small Mississippi steamer R. H. struck near Memphis and is a total loss.

Connecticut Republicans named G. McLean for governor on the last ballot.

The Fourth Brigade of British troops in India has been ordered to China.

Lureka, Cal., has had a \$75,000 fire.

The foundry and the Mowry mill were burned.

General Chaffee will be General Wheeler's successor in the list of the army.

Governor Roosevelt has left on his speaking tour, which will extend to San Lake.

The sofa works of the Stephen J. Gandy Company of Chicago, were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$4,000.

Thomas Moore Jackson, a nephew of Stonewall Jackson, has declined a West Virginia Democratic nomination.

The transport Argyll sailed for Manila from Portland, Ore., September 1 with a cargo of supplies for the army.

Lord Ampthill, private secretary to Joseph Chamberlain, succeeds Sir Arthur Havelock as Governor of Madras.

At latest telegraphic advices the Good Samaritan Hospital at Portland, Ore., is on fire, and many lives were injured.

The transports Garonne and Pak Ling, with two squadrons of the First Cavalry aboard, reached Nagasaki on August 30.

The freshman class at Stanford University will be very large this year.

Numerous changes have been made in the faculty.

Acting Secretary of State Adele declares the stories of friction between Hay and President McKinley to be totally untrue.

The Ballinger copper mines on Howe Sound, near Vancouver, have been sold to English capitalists. The price paid was \$2,000,000.

Representative Holland, of Frankfort, Ky., introduced a bill in the House to repeal the Gossel election law, and to enact a new one.

Although no choice has yet been made, many people think H. E. Huntington will succeed his uncle, the late Collis P. Huntington.

Robert Louis Stevenson's novel, "Prince Otto," in dramatized form is a success in New York, with Otis Skinner in the title role.

The reform plan for the higher schools of Prussia, now adopted, renders the study of English obligatory, but only in the higher classes.

Governor Roosevelt and Colonel Bryan both spoke at the Labor Day demonstration at Chicago. The Governor spoke first, and Mr. Bryan followed.

The consolidation of the Northwestern Life Assurance Company of Chicago, with the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New York, is announced.

The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiserin Maria Theresa, on her home trip, succeeded in sending a message a hundred kilometers by wireless telegraph.

The letter carriers are in national convention at Detroit. They are discussing a pension bill to be provided for by deducting a percentage from their salaries.

Lieutenant Roy L. Arnold of the Twenty-sixth United States Volunteers, belonging to Winterton, Maine, was drowned in the Damaras river, Iloilo, September 1.

Forty-four cotton mills at Fall River, Mass., operated by twenty-four corporations, shut down on September 1, until September 10. These mills employ 17,500 hands.

M. Henri Regnier, the French symbolist poet, referred to the late Collis P. Huntington as the "Nation's Ideal," and placed him on a plane higher than the great artists.

The Navy Department has called for bids for constructing the five battleships authorized by the acts of 1899 and 1900. November 15 is fixed as the date for opening the bids.

Elaborate precautions are being taken to guard the Kaiser against assassination the main precautions being against Italians, although all strangers are viewed suspiciously.

The Fresno Fruit Packers' Association have sent out printed circulars calling for female labor. With the railroads an arrangement has been made for a two-thirds fare.

Sidney Grundy's new five-act play "A Day of Honor" was produced in London at the St. James' Theater on August 31 and the chief honor for acting was taken by Fay Davis.

The steamer Samoa, under charter to the German government, will carry 731 horses to China for the German army.

The steamers Bosnia, Nurnberg and Alita are also under charter.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the accession to the throne of the Ottoman Empire of Sultan Abdul Hamid II, was celebrated in Constantinople September 1, with great pomp and ceremony.

Fred Himes the boy murderer of Fresno, Cal., was arraigned on September 1 and his trial set for the 15th instant. He seems to have no sense of appreciation of the terrible charge.

A so-called National party has been organized in the Eastern States. Its platform calls for gold standard and civil service reform, and is opposed to imperialism and special privileges.

The California Cured Fish Association have finally fixed upon prune prices.

The packers met on the same day and re-elected as permanent officers the temporary officers of the organization.

The new ruler of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is but sixteen years old. During his minority the regency will be held by Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg a son in law of the late Prince Alfred.

Captain Malcolm Hogarth, who assisted his brother, Captain Archie Hogarth the skipper of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht to sail that boat in the last contest, has been drowned in Milford Haven.

Although no orders have been sent out from the Navy Yard regarding the Oregon, it is generally believed she will be sent to Yang-tee to contribute toward the protection of the transport service.

The heavy fog has materially aided the fire fighters in quenching the flames in the mountain forests about Los Angeles. Commissioner Border returned to Pasadena and reported the fires practically over.

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WHITE MEN ALL FIRED, SAY LAYSAN ISLAND JAPS

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

"All of the white men on the platform fired shots at us from their revolvers." This was the testimony of both of the two witnesses who were on the stand yesterday in the Police Court in the preliminary examination of Captain Joseph Spencer, charged with murder in the first degree. The examination began in the morning about 10 o'clock before Judge Wilcox. Attorneys Kinney and Chillingworth appeared for the defendant and Attorney General Dole and High Sheriff A. M. Brown represented the prosecution.

A CROWD PRESENT.

The court room was crowded, many old waterfronters and shipping men were present and friends and acquaintances of Captain Spencer and members of the Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company were also on hand.

Captain Spencer, calm and in the best of spirits, paid the strictest attention to every word of testimony given by the two Japanese who had their innings. Now and then, in a strong, deep voice which was almost impossible to confine to a whisper, he answered some question put to him by his attorneys during the examination of the witnesses and often his placid countenance broke into broad smiles at some subtle question of the lawyers or some tangle of assertions unwittingly gotten into by the long-winded little Japanese. Occasionally he mopped his brow for it was exceedingly warm in the court room and every once in a while he would look up to smile a greeting to some acquaintance who would drop in to listen a while to the stories of the Japanese.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LAYSAN.

On the table, in front of Captain Spencer and his attorneys, were spread photographs of the buildings on Laysan Island in which Captain Spencer and his wife used to live the laborers' quarters, the guano house, the platform and so forth. A map of the place was also handy together with the official log-book of the American bark Ceylon which brought the Spencers, Captain Spilner, the carpenter and thirty-eight Japanese guano laborers back from Laysan Island a few days ago. On the floor, near to the hand of Attorney Chillingworth, lay a carefully wrapped bundle containing assorted hoop-iron weapons, something of the nature of cutlasses, with which the Japanese were armed, according to Captain Spencer and Captain Spilner and the carpenter when questioned aboard the Ceylon as she was coming into port the other day.

THE CHARGE READ.

Stenographer Davis was sworn in as the official recorder of what everybody had to say, after which the charge of wilful and pre-meditated murder of one Goto, on Laysan Island, "within the jurisdiction of the court," on August 11, was read. The defendant was notified that as this was only a preliminary examination he need not plead. Attorney Kinney, however, said that the prisoner would take his privilege of pleading and entered a plea of not guilty.

Then the first witness for the prosecution was called. This man was Higuchi Shiro, who, according to his testimony, stood close by Goto when that person fell after the shooting had taken place.

HIGUCHI SHIRO TESTIFIES.

High Sheriff Brown kept the witness a considerable time, making him go over carefully in detail every event of the day on which the shooting occurred, Saturday, August 11. Interpreter Gibbs translated for the Japanese witness.

Higuchi Shiro, who is pictured in the witness box in the illustration, testified, in substance as follows:

The Japanese on Laysan Island went to work at 5 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, August 11, the day on which Goto fell. At 9 o'clock in the morning a number of the Japanese, representing the whole number, went to Captain Spencer for the purpose of arranging with him, if possible, for the men to alternate in working ashore and on the water. It was their desire, said the witness, to work one day on land and the next day afloat.

The reason of this was that the guano dust, blown by the fresh sea breezes, got into the eyes of the laborers and greatly bothered them.

WANTED EXTRA PAY.

Captain Spencer informed Tanaka, the luna of the Japanese, that he could not very well comply with the request of the men in this respect, said the witness. Then the laborers applied for higher wages in view of the fact that their eyes were suffering from the successive days of work under the same uncomfortable conditions. When testified that the Captain had said that he could not give the men extra pay and that he had said he would send the Japanese back to Honolulu on the next vessel if they repeated their request.

"Then what did Captain Spencer say?" asked the High Sheriff.

WENT TO THEIR QUARTERS.

"He said 'Get out!' So we all went to our house," answered Shiro. Some slept at their quarters while others passed the morning in reading, according to the witness.

WHEN DID YOU NEXT SPEAK TO THE CAPTAIN?

"About 11 o'clock in the morning when we asked for some rice."

"Did you get any rice?"

"No."

"Why not?"

"The boss said that if we didn't work we would get no rice."

"Were you willing to work?"

"We were willing to work, but the boss told us to 'get out,' so we went to our house and didn't work."

"When was the next time you went to Captain Spencer?"

"About 4 o'clock in the afternoon."

"What happened then?"

"Tanaka, the luna, came home and the boss came to our house."

"Well! go on—what did they do tell all about it?"

"The boss took Goto, one of the Japanese who was killed, drinking from a gin bottle and he took it away from him."

"What next?"

WANTED TO BUY RICE.

"The Japanese asked the boss to sell them some rice. They said they had money of their own and wanted to buy what rice they needed."

"Did you get any rice?"

"No; the boss said he could not sell any rice."

"Why not? Did he say?"

"He said the rice belonged to Hackfeld, and he had no right to sell it."

At half-past six o'clock on the evening of Saturday, August 11, according to the testimony of Higuchi Shiro, the Japanese sent word to Captain Spencer that "they couldn't stand it," and wanted to know if they were to be killed by starvation. They came and stood about six feet from the platform where the five white men were stationed.

"What did you go to the platform for?" asked the High Sheriff.

THEY WANTED RICE.

"To get rice."

"Was any rice kept on the platform?"

"No; not on the platform. The rice was kept near the house where the boss lived."

"Did you ask for rice, then?"

"Yes."

"Did you get any?"

"No."

"Were you told not to go on the platform?"

"The boss said that a few of us could go on the platform to talk over the matter."

"Did any of you go on the platform?"

"Goto and I and several others stepped up to go on the platform."

"Well, what then?"

"They pointed guns at us."

"Who did?"

"All of the five white men on the platform."

"Did any of you tell the white men to go ahead and shoot?"

"No. We asked them why it was they pointed guns at us when we were just asking them for rice."

WHEN THE SHOOTING BEGAN.

"What did they say?"

"They began shooting at us."

"Who did?"

"All of the five white men on the platform."

"Then what happened?"

"Goto fell."

"Where did he fall?"

"On the platform."

"On what part of the platform?"

"On the edge, near the steps."

"What did you do?"

"I ran away."

"How far were you from the white men when they shot at you?"

"About ten feet."

"What did the Japanese do then?"

"They ran toward their quarters."

"When the Japanese went towards the platform did they carry knives or clubs, or any arms?"

"Why, no; we would be very foolish to go armed when all we wanted was some food. We did not want to fight."

The above are only a few of the questions and answers up to this point in the direct examination. The little Japanese was never guilty of answering a question directly, but required several questions on the same point before he would give an answer. He spoke carefully and, judging from his gestures, with great precision.

A SAMPLE ANSWER.

"What time was it when the shooting took place?" continued the High Sheriff.

"It was at night."

"What time of the night?"

"About dark."

"Was it dark when the shooting took place?"

"Not so very dark."

"How far could you see?"

"Only just in front."

"Then it was just beginning to get dark when the shooting took place?"

"It was not long after the sun had set."

"What occurred after the shooting, after the Japanese had run away to their quarters?"

"Tanaka came and told the Japanese to stay in their quarters or the white men might kill them all."

Afterwards Goto was carried to the bark Ceylon and put aboard, where he died two days after being shot. He was buried on the Island. High Sheriff Brown here turned the witness over to the attorneys for the defense.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Attorney Kinney started on a very thorough and lengthy cross-examination of Higuchi Shiro shortly after 11 o'clock in the morning.

"How long had you been in these Islands before you went to Laysan Island?" asked Kinney.

"About four years."

"What were you doing?"

"Working on plantations."

"Where?"

"At Waimanalo."

"What was your number at Waimanalo?"

"Two hundred and one."

"Did you hear anything about a change in the government of Hawaii affecting the Japanese laborers on Laysan Island?"

"No; nothing of the kind."

"Is it not so that the Japanese who went to Laysan Island this last time took the news of Hawaii becoming a Territory of the United States, and that the Japanese who went from here told the laborers on Laysan Island that they were now free men, and needn't work any longer on the Island?"

"I didn't hear any talk about that at all."

"Then you heard no talk about labor contracts being made void by the application of American laws here?"

"I heard no talk like that."

" Didn't any of the twelve Japanese who arrived at Laysan on the Ceylon say anything about the change of laws and the effect on the contract system?"

"I heard no one say anything about that change."

"Then you heard no talk about labor contracts being made void by the application of American laws here?"

"I heard no talk like that."

" Didn't any of the twelve Japanese who arrived at Laysan on the Ceylon say anything about the change of laws and the effect on the contract system?"

"I heard no one say anything about that change."

"FESTIVAL OF THE DEAD."

"On the day of the shooting did the Japanese have a flag raised on top of their house?"

"Yes."

"What was the significance of that flag?"

"It was a Japanese holiday."

"What was the holiday for?"

"A festival for the dead."

"Were the Japanese burning on pots and kettles, and making a great noise?"

"I heard a noise."

"Were the Japanese wrestling among themselves?"

"Yes."

"Was this all in celebration of the dead?"

"Yes."

"Were any of the Japanese picking up things and hurling them to the ground again?"

"I don't know about that."

"Then the flag and the banging on the kettles, and the wrestling, and other things were all in celebration of the dead" or of somebody you thought was dead?"

"The Japanese wrestle and do other things on their holidays."

"Then your actions had no significance to the boss or any of the white men, or had nothing to do with your intentions toward them?"

"It was all in the celebration of the festival of the dead."

"When is this Japanese holiday?"

"On the 17th of August in the Japanese calendar. In the English calendar it is the 11th of August."

SPILNER WOULD BE BOSS.

In the cross-examination of Higuchi Shiro it was shown that Captain Spilner, formerly of the Honolulu mounted police patrol, had informed the witness just after Captain Spencer had left for Honolulu that the Captain was not going to return to Laysan Island, and that he, Spilner, was to be the manager for four or five years after the Captain left. According to the witness, after Spencer had come back, Spilner told the Japanese that they would have to work harder than they had while the Captain was away. At noon the court adjourned until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON-SESSION.

Attorney Kinney still had the witness when the court resumed at 2 o'clock. He questioned him very closely in regard to the rice and water and the knocking off of work on the part of the Japanese.

"How many times did you ask for rice?" asked Kinney.

"Two or three times."

"Before the shooting occurred, when were you given rice last?"

"We had some rice on Saturday morning for breakfast; it was left over from the night before."

"When was the time that you were supposed to get your rice?"

"At noon on Saturday."

"What time did you go for it?"

"The cook went about 11 o'clock."

MACHINE GRINDS A FULL GRIST

Delegates Are All
Of The Same
Pattern.

GOOD MEN ARE
TURNED DOWN

There Is No Chance for Messrs.
Atherton, Cooke and
Waterhouse.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

DELEGATES OF THE FOURTH
DISTRICT TO THE REPUBLICAN
TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.

J. W. Jones, George McLeod, A. G. M. Robertson, Chas. B. Wilson, J. M. Kea, C. L. Wilcox, Clarence Crabbe, Andrew Brown, J. D. McVeigh, J. H. Boyd, A. V. Gear, W. H. Coney, Archie Gilliland, Kelki, W. R. Farrington, Enoch Johnson, W. H. Nahoolewa, Kekohokil.

The above delegates were selected by the Fourth District yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce, to represent the district at the Republican Territorial Convention to be held on the 24th and 25th of September.

Chairman Jones of the Fourth District Committee appointed the following members as a committee of three to confer with a similar committee from the Fifth to agree upon legislative nominations: H. M. Mott-Smith, C. L. Wilcox and A. V. Gear.

Also the following resolution proposed by W. R. Farrington, was carried: "That it is the sense of the Republican Party of the Fourth District that the delegates be instructed to vote for the Hon. Samuel Parker as the candidate for delegate to Washington."

The protest of a minority of members of the committee that such action was not representative proved unavailing. The committee by the majority of backers of the mover of the resolution took upon itself the prerogatives of the party fully aware that they had the minority at their mercy and could ram down their throats any proposition which they might choose to offer.

The meeting adjourned of nothing but "machine" politics from the first rap of the gavel to the adjournment, just previous to which the Parker resolution was run in. Not only was the "machine" apparent in the resolution, but also in the voting for delegates to the Territorial convention. The "machine" had its ticket well prepared in advance of the meeting, the names of the delegates appearing on typewritten slips. After twenty-two names were in nomination, a motion by one of the minority that the nominations close was met with opposition on the part of the "machine" which argued that the nominations should be kept open and give every man a chance to put in his nominee. This was voted upon and the motion was lost. The "machine" had but one more name to offer, which was on the typewritten ballots, and then they allowed the nominations to close.

Of the twenty-three candidates, only "machine" men or their favorites were elected. The eighteen men elected were on the typewritten tickets. Henry Waterhouse, Frank Hoogs, J. P. Cooke, Wm. Haywood and J. B. Atherton were voted out of the race with votes ranging from 2 to 10, while the opposition turned in a vote ranging from 15 to 23. Colonel Jones, chairman of the committee, received the highest number of votes from both the minority and the majority.

When the meeting opened a full attendance vouches for a full vote on the delegates to be elected. After the reading of the roll call and minutes, the communication from E. R. Hendry, Secretary of the Territorial Central Committee, stating that the Executive Committee had selected Honolulu as the place of meeting for the Territorial committee was read.

Chairman Jones announced the personnel of committees appointed by him under the report of the committee on organization, as follows: Executive Committee, Jas. H. Boyd, Andrew Brown, Henry Waterhouse, Clarence Crabbe, Frank Hoogs, Enoch Johnson and Archie Gilliland. It was stated by Mr. Waterhouse that he was already an ex-officio member of the committee. The name of H. M. Mott-Smith was substituted therefore. Auditing Committee—George McLeod, J. P. Cooke and Charles Wilson.

The chair announced that the business for which the meeting was called was to elect delegates to the Republican Territorial Convention and asked for nominations. It was decided to nominate as a district instead of by precincts. Upon motion of Lorin Andrews the committee proceeded to nominate.

The nominations, together with the nominators are as follows:

J. W. Jones nominated by J. P. Cooke
J. B. Atherton nominated by Wm. Haywood
Henry Waterhouse nominated by Dr. Burgess.

J. H. Boyd nominated by C. B. Wilson
Geo. McLeod nominated by Gilliland
M. P. Robinson nominated by Mott-Smith.

J. M. Kea nominated by McLeod
A. G. M. Robertson nominated by McVeigh.

A. V. Gear nominated by Crabbe
Clarence Crabbe nominated by W. R. Farrington.

David Nahoolewa nominated by A. V. Gear.

Frank Hoogs nominated by Andrews
Kekohokil nominated by Boyd.

Andrew Brown nominated by Gear.

J. D. McVeigh nominated by Gilliland

Sam. Johnson nominated by Crabbe.

W. H. Coney nominated by Kea.

C. B. Wilson nominated by Farrington

Kelki nominated by Wilson.

W. R. Farrington nominated by Crabbe.

Archie Gilliland nominated by McVeigh.

Wm. Haywood nominated by Hoogs.

Frank Hoogs in nominating Wm. Haywood, former United States Consul-General, stated that Mr. Haywood was a man to the executive committeemen residing in the

other islands and for the secretaries of the various district and precinct committees. But the mail was sent out on the island steamers yesterday, which will give the delegates ample time to take the return steamers and reach Honolulu on the Friday, Saturday and Sunday preceding the convention. The following circular letter was prepared and sent out by Secretary Hendry.

Headquarters of the Republican Territorial Central Committee.

Honolulu, H. T. Sept. 11, 1900.

To the Members of the Executive Committee and the Territorial Central Committee of the Republican Party, the Delegates to the Coming Territorial Convention and all others interested.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican Territorial Central Committee held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in Honolulu this morning at 9:30, it was decided that the Republican Territorial Convention previously called in the Territorial Central Committee for the 20th and 21st inst. shall be held on the 24th and 25th of September in Honolulu.

This decision is final.

On to the back of time to write personal letter of information is sent by this circular letter.

Every effort should be made to secure full delegations from each district.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. E. HENDRY
Secretary

S. T. Mills of Kona went before the Executive Committee to urge that the convention be granted to Hilo, and he requested considerable discussion.

Following the vote a resolution was presented and carried that the next convention be held at Hilo.

RETURNS FROM THE DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

The official returns from the Second District which includes the Districts of Kona, Kau and Kohala, Hawaii, has been received by the Territorial Central Committee. The meeting of the Second District was held at Kailua, Hawaii, on September 2, at which the delegates were instructed to vote for Samuel Parker as Republican nominee for delegate to Congress. The resolution which covered this action, was as follows:

Resolved, That the twelve delegates this day elected to attend the Republican Territorial Convention called as of the 20th and 21st days of September, 1900, be instructed and are hereby instructed that Samuel Parker is the choice of this convention for Delegate to Congress—both for the long and short terms—and that said delegates shall use their best efforts to secure the nomination of said Samuel Parker and be it further

Resolved, That the president and secretary of the District Committee sign and promulgate the foregoing.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
President District Committee.
HARRY T. MILLS,
Secretary District Committee.

The District officers and delegates to the Territorial convention were elected as follows:

President, H. L. Holstein; vice-president, G. F. Maydwell; treasurer, John A. Maguire; secretary, Harry T. Mills. Delegates to Territorial Convention: J. D. Pariss, Jas. H. Boyd, 20; A. V. Gear, 20; W. H. Coney, 20; Archie Gilliland, 20; Kelki, 19; W. R. Farrington, 18; Johnson, 16; Nahoolewa, 16; Kekohokil, 15; Henry Waterhouse, 10; Frank Hoogs, 8; J. B. Atherton, 8; Mark Robinson, 7; Wm. Haywood, 2; J. P. Cooke, 2. The first eighteen were declared elected as delegates.

W. R. Farrington, at the conclusion of the balloting, arose and spoke for the future election of delegates at the primary's. "There has been a good deal of feeling expressed. I think all this can be obviated in the future by electing the delegates to the Territorial Convention at the primaries. There can be absolutely no difficulty if that is carried out. That change can be made by the Territorial Executive Committee. I submit this motion, "That the Fourth District Committee recommend that the rules of the party be amended to secure the election of Territorial delegates at the party primaries" Carried.

H. M. Mott-Smith moved that a committee of three be appointed to meet a similar committee from the Fifth District to confer and agree upon legislative nominees. A motion to adjourn was offered, but was lost.

Clarence Crabbe then took the floor to offer a resolution looking towards the selection of the congressional delegate. He thought that all the delegates had made their choice for delegate. He moved that the choice of the party of the Fourth District be Samuel Parker.

Lorin Andrews jumped to his feet in an instant and foreshadowing what the result of a vote in the committee would be, nevertheless put in this thrust: "We all know how the vote will be. Personally I know of no more available candidate than Parker. But I don't believe that an expression one way or the other should emanate from this committee. The motion will probably go through, but that is my objection. I don't think we should bind the delegates."

H. M. Mott-Smith said he did not think it was a question of inference. To him it was a question of wisdom or lack of wisdom.

Crabbe's motion prevailed, however, with a change from the word "choice" to "sense."

The chair appointed H. M. Mott-Smith, C. L. Wilcox and A. V. Gear on the committee on conference with the Fifth District Committee.

Adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

CONVENTION TO BE HELD IN HONOLULU

Honolulu is to have the Republican Territorial Convention.

For the third time the Executive Committee of the Republican Party has announced the place for holding the Territorial Convention. Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock the five commissioners, who reside on Oahu, Chairman George W. Smith, A. V. Gear, Enoch Johnson, J. A. Hughes and Clarence Crabbe met at the Chamber of Commerce and agreed upon Honolulu as the place for holding the convention.

The first vote resulted in a tie upon the proposition, A. V. Gear and Clarence Crabbe voting in favor of Hilo. Chairman Smith had no alternative but to cast the deciding vote which he did in favor of Honolulu.

Upon motion of Mr. Crabbe the vote was made unanimous.

The dates set for the convention are September 24 and 25, Monday and Tuesday of week after next.

The time was short after the holding of the meeting in which to prepare letters to the executive committeemen residing in the

other islands and for the secretaries of the various district and precinct committees. But the mail was sent out on the island steamers yesterday, which will give the delegates ample time to take the return steamers and reach Honolulu on the Friday, Saturday and Sunday preceding the convention. The following circular letter was prepared and sent out by Secretary Hendry.

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By order of the Executive Committee.

J. E. HENDRY
Secretary

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching
Burning Palms and Painful
Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp and crusts, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for containing, whitening, and softening red, rough, and sore hands. In the form of bars for anointing irritations, inflammations, and chilblains, or too freu or offensive perspiration, in that it is of use for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive analeritic purposes, which readily suggests themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the delicate bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasio can induce those who have once used it to leave other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor.

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and purify the

blood; CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe

and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Amt. Depot: H. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNOX LTD., Cape Town.

W. H. RICE, President W. S. WITHERS, Manager.

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